

DIOSPYROS KAKI (Diospyraceae), 56762. **Kaki.** From China. Scions sent in by K. M. Gordon, South Shantung Industrial and Agricultural School of the American Presbyterian Mission (North), at the request of C. A. Reed, Bureau of Plant Industry. "(No. 3.) 'Honey persimmon.' From Nan Tui Shou, 110 li (about 35 miles) southeast of Tsinanfu, Shantung. The skin slips off the small red fruits when they are ripe; they are very sweet." (Gordon.)

EREMOCITRUS GLAUCA (Rutaceae), 56700. **Australian desert kumquat.** From Dundas, New South Wales. Seeds presented by Herbert J. Rumsey. "This is one of the most interesting of all citrus fruits and one which, curiously enough, has never yet received adequate attention from botanists or horticulturists. It was first mentioned by Leichardt, the German explorer, to whom we owe much of our knowledge concerning the interior of the deserts of northeastern Australia. It is a shrub or small tree from 12 to 15 feet high, with a trunk 2 to 6 inches in diameter. It has small but thick, leathery leaves of gray-green, and one is struck by the scantiness of the foliage. The flowers are small and the fruits about half an inch in diameter. An agreeable beverage is made from the acid juice and a fair preserve may be made out of the fruit. The peel has the sweetish flavor of the kumquat. It is known in Australia as the native lemon. The plant was described botanically in a footnote to Lieut. Col. Thomas Livingston Mitchell's 'Journal of an Expedition into the Interior of Tropical Australia in Search of a Route from Sydney to the Gulf of Carpentaria.' This plant was discovered on October 17, 1846, not far from Lieut. Col. Mitchell's camp, near the junction of the Maranoa and Merevale Rivers, in the southern limit of Queensland, Latitude 26° S. Decidedly cold weather was encountered near this point, in some cases the ice being so thick that it had to be broken in the morning before the horses could drink. It seems quite probable from this that the plant grows in a region where the temperature occasionally falls to 10° F. and in rare cases nearly to zero. It is the hardiest of all evergreen citrus fruits and is very promising for use in breeding new and hardy types." (W. T. Swingle.)

EXOCARPUS CUPRESSIFORMIS (Santalaceae), 56568. From Hobart, Tasmania. Seeds presented by L. A. Evans, Secretary of Agriculture, Agricultural and Stock Department. Usually a tree about 20 feet high, with very numerous green, rigid, wiry, apparently leafless branches; the leaves are reduced to minute scales. The flowers are very small, appearing in short spikes; usually only one of these flowers is fertilized, and the small roundish nut is borne on a red succulent stem which is eaten by the natives. The close-grained, handsome wood is used for cabinet work and for tool handles. Native throughout Australia. (Adapted from Maiden, Useful Native Plants of Australia, p. 30,